

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—BARNUM'S OPERA HOUSE—BARNUM'S OPERA HOUSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street—SIMON BERNARD—DEANER THAN LIFE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—CRIMSON SHIELD, OR THE PRINCE OF THE RAINBOW.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway—THE DRAMA OF OUT OF THE STREETS.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway—HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—THE NEW DRAMA OF J'AMUSE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place—THE BRIDE OF MEXICO.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., LUCRETIA BORGIA.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c., &c.—BARNUM'S.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 211 Bowery—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 81 Broadway—THE GREAT ORIGINAL LINGARD AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway—Afternoon and evening performance.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway—THE CELEBRATED SINGING QUARTET.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 221 street, corner of Eighth avenue—McEVY'S HILTONS.

IRVING HALL, Irving place—TALLOTT'S STEREO-TYPE.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue—THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE ROMANTIC DRAMA OF URSULA.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—FOOT PLAT.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—MASSA-NILLO, OR THE BLACK FOREST.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway—SOURCES AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 6, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 5.

Señor Madoz resigned his position in the provisional Cabinet of Spain, Señor Aguirre succeeding him. Aguirre appointed Serrano General-in-Chief of the Army. Prim was still at Barcelona. Señor Olozaga declined the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Consols 94½, money. Five-twentieths, 73½ in London and 76½ in New York.

Cotton advanced, middling uplands closing at 11d. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Havre by the Gulf cable are to the effect that the Haytian man-of-war Galatesa had arrived at Petit Goave and attacked the rebel cruisers Sylva and Liberté. The Sylva was sunk and the Liberté was burned by her own crew. Salnave had gone on the Galatesa to bombard Miragoâne.

Telegraphic advices from Mexico to the 23d ult. state that President Juárez had sent in a message to Congress presenting a cheerful picture of affairs in the republic. It is expected that Congress will ratify the treaty with the United States.

The great torchlight demonstration of the democracy came off near Union square last night with a vivid display of pyrotechnics. In numbers and enthusiasm it was the most complete success of the kind since the democratic fusion parade of 1852. Tammany Hall, where the great meeting was to be held, was filled at an early hour. A letter was read from General McClellan, declining to preside at the meeting as he had determined to take no further part in the political campaign, although professing an ardent attachment to the democratic party. He passed a cordial eulogium upon General Grant while repudiating the principles of the party that nominated him. General Baldy Smith was chosen chairman in his stead, and speeches were made by Messrs. Sanford E. Church, Henry C. Murphy, John T. Hoffman, Allen C. Beach, Richard O'Gorman and others. Outside there were numerous stands, where democratic rhetoric was dispensed with a lavish hand by Jack Rogers, Captain Rynders, Green Clay Smith and the lesser lights.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., was nominated by the convention of republicans of General Butler's district who are opposed to the principles of the General. Resolutions were adopted denouncing General Butler as misrepresenting the republican idea and as being a personal enemy of General Grant. Mr. Dana, in being notified of his nomination, made a speech accepting it.

Returns from municipal elections in Connecticut show steady republican gains in most of the towns holding elections. Middletown and New London, which went largely democratic last year, have elected part of the republican ticket. Norwich gains 210 on the republican majority last year and New Haven has elected the democratic ticket by 917 majority, a falling off of 1,336 on the democratic majority of last year.

The election for officers of the school district in Mount Vernon, Westchester county, was held yesterday. Mrs. McDonald and three other ladies offered their ballots at the polls, but were politely told they could not vote. Some five or six votes which were cast for Mrs. McDonald and other ladies for trustees were thrown out in the count.

General Butler has written another sharp letter in regard to the Ward-Atkinson opposition to his reelection. He offers a reward of \$500 for evidence of the reported corruptions and conspiracies that are taking place, according to his own conviction, in his Congressional district for the purpose of upsetting the republican party. In conclusion, General Butler asks the question what will happen to Atkinson and Ward when the devil gets them?

Four thousand stand of arms, consigned to Little Rock, Ark., arrived at Memphis, Tenn., from St. Louis, yesterday. As it was believed they were intended for arming the negroes in Arkansas great indignation was excited among the people of Memphis, and no boat for Little Rock would take them on any terms.

Colonel Wynkoop reports that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes in his agency had fled south of the Arkansas river. They numbered about twenty four hundred fighting men and were in a destitute condition through the scarcity of game. General Sully was in close pursuit, having been skirmishing with the rear for three weeks.

The work of taking out and recording naturalization papers and swearing the applicants for the honors of citizenship is keeping steadily on. This morning Judge McCuan will take his seat in the Commemorative Chamber at nine A. M. till five P. M. for the purpose of naturalizing citizens.

The storm along the southern coast of the Atlantic has abated. No marine disasters are reported as yet.

The coroner's jury in the Hamilton poisoning case rendered a verdict yesterday exonerating the drugists who prepared the medicine from all blame, as death was probably the result of carelessness on the part of the wife of the deceased in handling the medicine.

In the Gamble poisoning case, now under investigation in Rockland county, Prof. Doremus was called to the stand on Saturday night. He testified to having examined the intestines of the body of Mrs. Gamble without finding sufficient poison to occasion death.

The argument in the case of John Morrissey against E. R. Simmons and others, a suit in relation to twenty-six and a half shares in a common lottery

enterprise, and in which Morrissey seeks to compel forfeiture on a sale of \$312,000 worth of lottery stock through a default in payment of the principal, was concluded yesterday before Judge Cardozo, at Supreme Court, Special Term. The court reserved its decision.

The international cricket match between the All England Eleven and the American Twenty-two, of Philadelphia, was resumed in that city yesterday. At the close of the first inning the All England were ahead by four runs, the score standing ninety-two to eighty-eight.

The German cigar manufacturers and tobaccoists of this city and Brooklyn held a meeting in the Steuben House, Bowery, yesterday, to protest against the operation of the new Tobacco Tax law. A committee was appointed for the purpose of urging a union of tobaccoists throughout the country with a view to influencing Congress to effect a change in the law.

The new steamship Westphalia, Captain Trautmann, of the Hamburg American Packet Company's line, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M. to-day.

The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Phillips, will leave pier 16 East river at three P. M. to-day for Savannah.

With free offerings, being 2,899 head, and an only moderately active demand, the market for beef cattle was quiet, and prices were heavy and lower. Prime and extra steers sold at 15½c. a 16½c., fair to good at 14c. a 15½c., and inferior to ordinary at 10c. a 13c. Milch cows were in tolerably active request and steady in value, extra selling at \$100 a \$125 each, prime at \$90 a \$95, fair to good at \$75 a \$85 and inferior to common at \$45 a \$70. Extra calves were ½c. lower, closing at 12c. a 13½c. for extra quality, 11c. a 11½c. for prime, 10c. a 10½c. for fair to good and 9c. a 9½c. for inferior. Sheep were in unusually active demand and steady at the following quotations:—Extra, 6½c. a 7c.; prime, 6c. a 6½c.; common to good, 5c. a 6c.; inferior, 4c. a 4½c. Lambs were lower, selling at 7½c. a 8c. Swine were quiet and heavy at 10½c. a 10½c. for prime, 9½c. a 10c. for fair to good and 9c. a 9½c. for common.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel Simpson, of the British army, is at the Hoffman House.

Governor A. C. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and General H. B. Brewerton, of the United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Greene Clay Smith, of Montana, is at the New York Hotel.

P. W. Kellogg, of Alabama, and Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Spanish Revolution—A Grand Opening for Napoleon.

The success of the revolutionary movement in Spain, accomplished so speedily and with so slight a show of opposition that it must have had the general sanction and support of the whole people, opens up a new era for that nation. Its effect, indeed, may well spread beyond Spain and extend to the entire Latin race of Europe. It furnishes to the French Emperor an opportunity of repeating, on a larger scale and without recourse to war, the game so skillfully played by Prussia under the management of Bismarck. That game resulted in combining the various nationalities of Northern Germany into one great Power, under a sort of federal organization of which the King of Prussia is head, with the republican title of President. This one may result in a like federal combination of the nations of the Latin race—France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, perhaps Belgium also—into one great Power, with Napoleon the Third as President. We do not say that the Emperor of the French has any such design at present. We merely express the opinion that if he would checkmate Prussia, as he desires to do, and carry out the great modern idea of bringing into one system of government the various peoples of each distinct race, no finer opportunity for doing so can ever be expected.

From the temper of the Spanish people toward the late Queen and her family there does not appear to be the least chance for any of them being selected to fill the vacant throne. The choice seems to lie between the King of Portugal, Prince Amadeus Ferdinand and Prince Napoleon. The first and last are sons-in-law of the King of Italy, and the second is his son. This brings Victor Emmanuel and his kingdom into the closest possible relations with and gives him the deepest interest in the question of the Spanish succession. His obligations to the Emperor of the French, to whom he is indebted for his kingdom, and the influence which Napoleon wields in European politics will serve to make the latter the real master of the situation. Following out the plan adopted by himself in France, the choice of a ruler will probably be left to the popular vote—the plebiscite in Spain. It is not venturing too much, however, to predict that the candidate who will have the support of the French Emperor will be the successful one. That candidate will be almost certainly one of the three whom we have named. His elevation to the Spanish throne will be a bond of union between the rulers of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal; and it is certainly in accordance with the spirit of the age and with the example set by Germany that the people of those countries, identical in origin, in religion, in language almost, and occupying contiguous territory, should be grouped together into one imperial republic, of which the French ruler should be the President.

A glance at the map of Europe will show the importance of this combination. Assuming the annexation of Belgium, in which the French is the prevailing language, the territory of this Latin republic would extend from the mouth of the Rhine nearly due south through the Adriatic Sea to the Mediterranean, without stopping to take into account the French colonies in Africa. In other words, it would comprise the whole southwest of Europe, the region of vines and olives, of oranges and citrons, of silk and cotton. It would contain a population of about eighty-eight millions (French forty, Spanish and Portuguese twenty, Italian twenty-five, Belgian three), or about one-third of the entire population of Europe. Its shore would be washed by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the English Channel and the Adriatic. Its military power by land and sea would place it pre-eminently first among the nations of the world. Its revenue, on the basis of that now collected in those countries, would amount to six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Its expenditures might be diminished to an extent that would reduce Italy and Spain from bankruptcy and place the general finances on a sound basis, because the inherent military power of the republic would be an all-sufficient guarantee of peace and would permit a general or at least partial disarmament of the army. In every aspect, of peace or of war, the importance of the movement which we are outlining cannot be overestimated.

In there any improbability that this grand scheme of empire or something approximating to it will be carried out? Difficulties there may be in it, as there are in all great movements,

but none that cannot be removed. It is so obviously the interest of all the nations concerned that, while preserving their local self-governments, they should form one united Power in all that appertains to their foreign affairs, their trade, commerce, customs duties, finances, army and navy, that the assent of the masses of the people may be safely calculated on. What if the proposition should not meet the favor of other nations? They might grumble, but they would be powerless to prevent. Besides, as we have intimated, the programme herein outlined is in keeping with the double tendency of the age—towards grouping the various nationalities of each race, where they are territorially contiguous, into one government, and towards liberalizing political institutions. We see evidences of the first in the Pan-Slavonic, Germanic and Scandinavian movements to effect a unity of government; and we see evidences of the second in the gradual abandonment by European nations of their antiquated dogmas about monarchical rights and in the recognition of the opposite, the American principle of popular rights. In fact, the two ideas go together. No people will voluntarily abandon their nationality unless they can retain their own local institutions and local forms of government, and when they do this the divine right of kings ceases to be recognized and the right of the people to choose their rulers is substituted for it. Whether the title of the ruler be president, king or emperor, the rule is republican. In the case we are supposing France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Belgium might retain their present modes and forms of government, while the whole combined would constitute a republic. We know that the great Napoleon, with his wonderful powers of observation, foretold that Europe would become either Cossack or republican. His prediction is in course of being verified. The march of the Russian power is in Asia; Europe is being republicanized.

The Hon. Ben Hill, of Georgia, on the Constitution.

We publish to-day a letter from the Hon. Ben Hill, of Georgia, on the political situation, from which it appears that both our great political parties in the North are off the track. Mr. Hill says that while the great and overshadowing question of the day is whether, with all the late slaves of the South set free, "this great system of government can be again made harmoniously stable and the freedom of the white race maintained and of all races perpetuated?" Mr. Hill says he finds "the republicans meeting this great question by proposing to maintain and perpetuate measures which are outside of the constitution," &c., and that he "finds the democrats meeting this most palpable insanity of the republicans by centing about bonds, gold and greenbacks." He tells us that the Chicago platform says nothing about the constitution, that "statesmen have abandoned the constitution," and that the Union can be restored only by returning to the constitution. In fact, the constitution is the text and argument of Mr. Hill, and he contends that nothing else will give us peace and sectional harmony.

Very good. But what constitution is it, Mr. Hill?

Do you mean the "constitution as it was" or "the constitution as it is?"—for, after all, this is the main question. If you mean the "constitution as it was," then you demand that the war shall go for nothing and that the Union shall be as it was under Buchanan, excepting the actual abolition of slavery; that State sovereignty, including the right of secession, shall be, as it was, the supreme law. The democratic platform issued from Tammany Hall proclaims all the reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." This, it may be logically held, includes the constitutional amendment, Article XIV., establishing equal civil rights and certain conditions of suffrage and representation, &c., and also the amendment incorporated as Article XIII., abolishing and interdicting slavery; for if the one be unconstitutional because of the Southern ratifications resulting from the reconstruction acts of Congress, the other must be so from the coercive reconstructive policy of the President adopted in the absence of Congress.

We dare say, therefore, that the constitution demanded by Mr. Hill means the constitution of 1861, in which Mr. Buchanan could find no authority to coerce a seceding State. But we can tell Mr. Hill why the Northern democracy do not care to fight just now for that constitution. It is because of the lessons taught them on this subject in the Northern elections of 1863, '64, '65 and '66; it is because the Northern democratic leaders do not care just now to make a fight upon the constitutionality of the amendment interdicting slavery, nor against that other amendment, Article XIV., unanimously approved by the Northern States in 1866 by heavy popular majorities and declared in 1868 by the Secretary of State, by Congress and by Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court, officially part and parcel of the federal constitution.

We have before us, in conclusion, to Mr. Hill, that before he can rightfully demand of the republicans or the democrats a battle for the constitution he must tell them what constitution he means—the constitution of Buchanan or the constitution proclaimed by Mr. Seward as Secretary of State and recognized by Andy Johnson. We incline to the opinion that this constitution will hold good, inasmuch as the official vouchers of the Secretary of State have so far been the law to the Supreme Court in the matter of constitutional amendments. At all events it will be useless for Mr. Hill to waste any further ammunition on the constitution until he distinctly defines the constitution he wants.

THE NEW YORK UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

A cable despatch states that a contract has been concluded with the English engineers who built the London Underground Railway for the construction of the road from Chambers street in this city to Westchester, authorized by our last State Legislature. The contractors are of course practical men, with experience in the building of underground roads, and so we may reasonably expect that the work will be entered upon without delay and pushed vigorously forward. The sooner we have this important question of the best mode of locomotion for New York definitely settled the better.

The British Press on the Chinese Embassy.

If we may judge from the language and spirit of the British press on the Chinese Embassy, and particularly from the organ of the Disraeli Cabinet, Mr. Burlingame will have the cold shoulder held to him in England. Indeed, up to this time he has been treated with the greatest indifference, and even with intimations that he will be utterly ignored as the envoy of China. Mr. Burlingame is sneered at as a Yankee and his mission as "a Yankee trick." British pride and conceit have been touched to the quick by the appointment of an American citizen to represent the empire of China. This is the sort of love England has for America and Americans, and we call Mr. Reverdy Johnson's attention to it. This jealousy of and hatred to America are intensified by the fact that the Burlingame mission, which has been approved of and ratified by the United States, upsets the whole British policy with regard to China and the East. Should the government of England act towards the mission as the press speaks and as the official organ indicates there is a very serious difficulty looming up between that country and this. The policy inaugurated by the treaty made here lately between China and the United States is sure to come in conflict with the old British policy on Chinese territory. We shall not permit England to treat China as she has treated Hindostan—to coerce the Chinese and swallow up their territory piece by piece. We are bound to see that the independence and integrity of that great empire, numbering more than a third of the human race, be maintained. By the treaty made with us China has entered into the family of civilized nations and must hold that position in perfect equality hereafter. The next war between this country and England will be fought, probably, in Chinese waters and on the soil of China, and we may be nearer that than many suppose. In our domestic war the commercial marine of this country suffered terribly, chiefly through the unfriendly action of England, and the British shipping more than doubled. A war on the Chinese question would reverse that state of things and would enable us to fulfill our destiny by absorbing all North America. The future is evidently not so rosy and peaceful as Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley would make it appear.

The Haytian Man-of-War Galatesa.

From a cable despatch published in this morning's HERALD it will be learned that the Haytian man-of-war Galatesa, so well known in New York waters for some months back, had arrived at Petit Goave, in the bay of Gonaves. She attacked the two rebel war vessels Sylva and Liberté, both of whose crews destroyed the vessels sooner than allow them to be captured. This is a loss to the rebels, it is true; but not so great a one as would at first appear. Both vessels had been captured from Salnave's forces. Considering the large and powerful armament that was taken aboard at this port by the Galatesa just before her sailing, some few weeks ago, we cannot but be surprised at her not having made a haul in the engagement in Gonaves Bay. On the other hand, the rebels must have little enterprise, or this Galatesa might have been made a prize before reaching Haytian waters.

But what else is to be expected of the degenerate race that peoples that and its neighboring black republic?

The President had taken three hundred men aboard of the Galatesa and sailed to bombard Miragoâne. If the rebel cause has not lost its popularity the revolutionary party can yet capture the Galatesa as they did the other vessels, and probably Salnave with her.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE DEMOCRACY.

How does General McClellan stand towards the parties that have the future of the country in dispute? No one would fail, we suppose, in respect for any man's silence, if a man wishes to be silent, but with the democracy and their brass bands claiming a distinguished soldier, and the soldier saying nothing, curiosity will inevitably press certain queries. Is General McClellan's silence of the kind that "consents" in view of the democratic claim, or is it of the kind that merely does not wish to be rude in plain speech towards former associates? Is he for Grant or Seymour? It is a less crime to be wrong than to be neutral in contests in which the welfare of the country is at stake; and in this view it may be doubted if any public man has morally the right to withhold such force as his name would give to the national cause. It would be the last blow to the Seymour men in Pennsylvania if McClellan were positively known to be the other way, and it would give a new sting to the detractors of the soldier of Antietam if it could be known that he was arguing *pro* and *con* which side he would pronounce for. He ought to come out straightforwardly and not let his name be used where he cannot approve the use.

REVERDY JOHNSON IN ENGLAND.—Our new Minister to England, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, is making himself ridiculous and lowering the dignity of his position. The British have no love for this country, watch its progress with intense jealousy, and never lose an opportunity to throw themselves in our path. What sickening twaddle and humbug, then, is all this after dinner talk about the relationship of the two nations and the affection of England for America! There is other and more serious business for Mr. Johnson to attend to, and, judging from the tone of the British press on the Chinese Embassy and question, it will not be long before both he and Lord Stanley as well as the English press will change their tone.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Spain up to the present moment has been satisfactory in the extreme. All things have gone on well. To liberals all over the world it must be a source of gratification that the veteran Espartero has been named chief of the State. Now that the capital is in the hands of the revolutionary generals and that the "sovereignty of the people" has been proclaimed interest will centre in the election of the Constituent Assembly. It is not beyond the power of that assembly to name Espartero permanent chief of the State or First President. Which ever course be ultimately adopted the public will await with anxiety the assembling of the Cortes.

Relief for South America.

The heartrending scenes and the misery that accompanied the earthquake of August 13 on the west coast of South America must touch the tenderest chords in American hearts. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the aid which was sent from the United States for the relief of Ireland at the time of the famine in 1847 to show how the native goodness of the American people acts in such cases. The distress created by this southern convulsion is, perhaps, not so great as in the case of Ireland, but that matters not. It suffices for us that there is distress, and there is no need of reminding Americans of what their present duty is. All that is required is to impress on them now that their relief should be speedily afforded. We are bound by commercial ties with South America; hence our own interest demands that we be ahead of nations further removed from the scene of distress than ourselves. As the centre of the New World's commerce New York should be foremost and prompt. Our country is the home of philanthropy, and New York is the heart of America. Let the ready and efficacious pulsations of that charitable heart force a lively response from all sections of our Union. Americans and republicans are in distress—afflicted from the hand of God.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.—The Catholic Synod has promulgated the decree of the Plenary Council at Baltimore urging the immediate establishment of schools for colored children in the Southern States and also of asylums for orphan colored children. This is a praiseworthy step in the path of practical philanthropy. The number of orphan colored children has fearfully increased during the great social revolution which is still in progress in the South, and it strongly appeals to the proverbial charity of the Catholic Church. Catholic teachers, moreover, possess exceptional qualifications for the training of children of every class, and those who will be designated to teach the Southern colored children will be far more likely to educate and instruct them in such a way as to fit them for happily fulfilling the duties of the station in life in which Providence has placed them than the Yankee schoolmistresses whose only experience in teaching has been confined to the schools of New England. Dinah will be taught to cook and sew, and Sambo to hoe and plough, as well as to recite, parrot-like, the alphabet and the multiplication table. Both Dinah and Sambo will learn that they have duties no less important than their newly acquired rights.

THE APPROACHING EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

To-morrow there is to be a grand Episcopal convention in old Trinity. The clothes question will be much discussed. It seems to us that these clerical gentlemen would be better employed making surplises than wasting precious time in fruitless discussion about wearing them. They resemble no class of people so much as women's rights women. The one in petticoats and the other in breeches, it would be difficult to distinguish the Episcopal clergy from the women or the women from the Episcopal clergy.

BUTLER FOR CONGRESS.—It is announced that Richard H. Dana will accept a nomination for Congress from the bolting republicans and tag, and hobnob all parties who desire to beat Ben Butler, and will contest the district with that remarkable hero. This is all wrong. If Dana and his friends hate radicalism the wisest thing they can do is to allow Butler to go back to Washington. He will carry the radical party to perdition with greater speed and more certainty than any other man.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

Large Republican Gains in New Haven, Norwich and New London.

HARTFORD, Oct. 5, 1868.

The election to-day for town officers resulted in the success of the democratic ticket by 738 majority, which is about the same as last spring, counting the relative gains and losses of both parties.

The proposition appropriating \$500,000 from the town treasury in aid of two new railroad projects is carried by a large vote. The following is the result of the vote:—For Connecticut Western Road, 4,028, against 315; for the Connecticut Valley Road, 4,094, against 315. This secures the building of both roads without doubt.

The Hartford Times says:—In the scattering returns from various counties the democratic gain largely, showing that the democratic general ticket they would have given 5,000 majority.

New Haven has elected the democratic ticket by 617 majority, against 255 last spring, a democratic gain of 1,336. This loss will offset all the democratic gains made thus far and leave a large margin. The towns thus far heard from show considerable republican gains. Middletown, which was largely democratic last year, elects a portion of the republican ticket this year. Meriden and other towns show large republican gains.

WATERBURY, Oct. 5, 1868.

The democratic ticket for town clerk was elected to-day by a majority of 290, against 179 last year, a republican gain of 59.

The democratic collector was elected by only 63 majority.

The republicans have elected the town clerk by 35 majority, and two other officers. The democrats carried the rest of the ticket by 15 majority.

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NEW LONDON, Oct. 5, 1868.

Returns from the towns in the Third Congressional district show republican gains. Norwich gives 450 republican majority, a gain of 310 over the last town election and 150 over the election last spring. The democratic majority in New London is reduced and part of the republican ticket elected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Morrisania Town Election.

The election for four Trustees of the town of Morrisania took place yesterday, with the following result:—First ward, T. Mason Oliver, democrat; Second ward, Richard J. Bush, democrat; Third ward, Horatio C. Welch, democrat; Fourth ward, William Vennill, republican. The present Board is entirely democratic.

School Election in Mount Vernon—Ladies Excluded from the Polls.

The annual election for officers of School district No. 4 of Mount Vernon was held last evening. At the opening of the polls Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Farland, Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Thines Clark entered in a body and offered their ballots, when Mr. Philip Lucas, Jr., one of the inspectors, cited the State law to show that male citizens only were entitled to vote, whereupon Mrs. Macdonald facetiously remarked, "yes, Anna," and the ladies with her with marked courtesy, for which they desired to thank the gentlemen. As the ladies retired from the hall Mrs. Macdonald remarked that they would not disgrace the gentlemen, which elicited a laugh and some sarcastic observations. The whole number of votes cast was 224, and resulted in the choice of the following named persons:—For Trustees for three years David Barker received 244 votes; Simon L. Rose, 242; Philip Lucas, Jr., 149. For Trustee to fill vacancy—Benjamin W. Tilton, 245. For District Treasurer—John H. Johnston, 155. For District Clerk—Wm. P. Sleight, 177. For District Librarian—Wm. P. Sleight, 177. On the opposition ticket James Chichester received 50 votes for Trustee, George L. Crawford 30 for District Treasurer, Henry Chapman 30 for District Clerk and Librarian, &c. Some five or six votes were cast for Mrs. Macdonald for Trustee and about the same number for other ladies.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

MOBILE, Oct. 5, 1868.

The Register in its leader this morning takes strong grounds in favor of immediate annexation of Cuba in view of the immense amount of the Spanish revenue. It says the will of the people plainly demands this, and that the government should take immediate steps to secure the prize at once.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1868.

Forthcoming Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement will probably be published to-morrow afternoon, and may be accompanied by an explanation of some of the changes in prominent items. The statement will show a much less increase of debt over that of August than had been supposed.

The Camilla Riot Report.

The announcement in two or three democratic journals on Saturday last that the report of General Sibley on the Camilla riot had been in the hands of Major General Howard for nearly a week, and that the General refused to give it up for publication, created something of a stir in official circles here. The Secretary of War, supposing that the paragraph alluded to was strictly true, and feeling somewhat anxious to see the report, sent to General Howard a request that Sibley's report should be furnished for his information. Of course General Howard could only reply to Secretary Schofield, as he had already replied to inquiring members of the press, that no report had yet been received. General Howard telegraphed to Sibley, inquiring whether he had forwarded any report, and if not, to send it on as early as possible.

Services of the Attorney General in Demand.

Information was received here to-day that Attorney General Evans will return to this city to-morrow. It seems that the services of the expounder-in-chief of the law are in great demand in all quarters. The perplexing mazes of the internal revenue fraud case call for the aid of his legal knowledge and authority, while at the same time matters of great importance are accumulating on the Attorney General's table here, among which are judicial appointments, questions awaiting decision, applications for pardons, &c.

Order Relative to the Freedmen's Bureau.

A circular has been issued by General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, announcing the fact that all persons appointed to service under the act of Congress for the continuance of the bureau are entitled to the protection of the military, when needed, while in the discharge of their duty.

The Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians.

Colonel Wynkoop, agent for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, has arrived here direct from Fort Larned. He represents that the Indians within his agency have fled south of the Arkansas river, and that General Sully was pursuing and had, up to the time the Colonel left that fort, been skirmishing with them for three weeks. The Indians are in a destitute condition, there being a scarcity of provisions, buffalo and other game being scarce. It is estimated that the Arapahoes have about 800 and the Cheyennes upwards of 1,000 fighting men.